three of the man's companions went through

the same change. Wesley afterwards went

out, and, standing upon a chair, addressed

the former one :- The gentleman is an

his blood must spill ours first.' In another

instance, he had been seized and bruised by

a mob. He appealed to them to give him

hearing, and obtaining at length, a moment's

silence, immediately in that clear and mov-

who had headed the rabble, and who had

been prize fighter at a bear-garden, was so

wrought upon as to turn and say: - Sir. 1

will spend my life for you! Follow me.

and not one here shall touch a hair of your

"Why should the populace have been so

suraged at a movement so pacific as that of

Methodism? In part, probably, on account

of the rebuke applied to prevalent sins, and

in part from the novelty and strangeness of

the meetings. There was, undoubtedly,

some offence against good taste, in the ex-

a score of Methodists, who were immediate-

The Bible.

How comes it that this little volume, com-

posed by humble men in a rude age, when

art and science were but in their childhood.

has exerted more influence on the human

lous changes in the opinions of mankind-

many boasted plans of amelioration have

launched on the tide of time, and gone

down, leaving no trace on the waters. But

leavening society with its holy principles-

cheering the sorrowful with its consolations

the penitent-calming the troubled spirit-

and smoothing the pillow of death. Can

such a book be the offspring of human gen-

ius? Does not the vastness of its effects de-

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Associa-

tion for the Religious Instruction of the Ne-groes in Liberty County, Georgia.

In the district embraced in this report,

there are one hundred and twenty-five plan-

tations. The number on which owners or

managers reside permanently is twenty four

-those on which they reside a part of the

year, forty-one. Half of the whole have

not that there are here and there trans-

gressors, but that the wicked and unprinci-

of God! - Dr. Mc Cullough.

-strengthening the tempted-encouraging

THE EXAMINER; Published Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door bu

plats if not paid within three months. PAUL SEYMOUR.

rovel by a Speech Delivered in the Conrention, held at Danville, Kentucky; the Rev. David Rick-1792.

B. CHAIRMAN: I rise, sir, in the supof the motion now before you. But gence for this body, the novelty of nt situation, the great importance ficulty of this subject, and the t of being opposed by gentlemen of atest abilities, has too sensible an ssion on any mind. But, sir, I know uch of my natural timidity, which ines with years, that I foresaw this would the case; I therefore prepared a speech for the occasion.

Sir, I have lived free, and in many re. spects happy for nearly sixty years: but my happiness has been greatly diminished, for much of the time, by hearing a great part of the human species groaning under the lost a venerable father, a tender mother, two affectionate sisters, and a beloved first born son; but all these together have not cost me half the anxiety as has been occasioned by this wretched situation of my fel. low-men, whom without a blush I call my When I consider their deplorable state, and who are the cause of their misery; the load of misery that lies on view their distresses: I read the anger of myself, when, and as far, is in power, the small privilege of complaining. in order to relieve them, I should be partaker of the guilt.

Sir, the question is. Whether Slavery is consistent with justice and good policy? Rut before this is answered, it may be necessary to enquire, what a slave is? his Creator for the use he makes of his own ton to a distance. A slave is a human creature made by

free agency. law the property of another human creature. and reduced by mere power to an absolute pendent of another, cannot act independent unconditional subjection to his will. of him, his agency must depend upon the

This definition will be allowed to be ust, with only this one exception, that the choly truths, which will include answer to the main question.

In order to a right view of this subject, I would observe that there are some cases, where a man may justly be made a slave by law. By vicious conduct he may forfeit his freedom; he may forfeit his life. Where this is the case, and the safety of the public may be secured by reducing the moral agent will be allowed by all. That other case, if my conceptions are just, can it be vindicated on principles of justice or

to liberty, all equal If one has a right to and subjection to the King of heaven. live among his fellow creatures, and enjoy his freedom, so has another; if one has a fidelity in the betast of a virtuous pair, of has a just right to according to the law of nature, (which is a divine law) which he has never forfeited, and to which he has never forfeited, and to which he has the thing taken is the man's liberty, when in the power of a cruel master, and often The in of his property on the high-way. In this dearest relatives. This is ever done, in fact, Europe to America. he has to do is to show the insufficiency of

A slave claims his freedom; he pleads that he is a man, that he was by nature be performed, nor their comforts enjoyed. free, that he has not forfeited his freedom, Would these slaves perform the duties of can prove that he is not a man, that he was not born free, or that he has forfeited or re- out of their power. linquished his freedom, he must be judged free: the justice of his claim must be acknowledged. His being long deprived of nature, or the laws of man, are wrong; this right, by force or fraud, does not anni- The divine law says, Whom God hath When I rob a man of his property, I leave the law of man says to the master of the deprive him of his liberty, I also deprive when you please. The divine law says, him of his capacity, therefore I do him a Train up your child in the way he should by the pursuit of the arts of peace. greater injury, when I deprive him of his go: the law of man says, You shall not liberty, than when I rob him of his property. It is in vain for me to plead that I thinks proper. The divine law says, have the sanction of law; for this makes Honor your father and mother, and obey the injury the greater, it arms the commu-

nity against him, it makes his case deperate. says, Honor and obey your master in all If my definition of a slave is true, he is things, and your parents just as far as he a rational creature reduced by the power of shall direct you. legislation to the state of a brute, and thereby deprived of every privilege of humanity, except as above, that he may minister to the ease, luxury, lust, pride, or avarice of another, no better than himself.

We only want a law enacted that no owner of a brute, nor other person, should kill or dismember it, and then in law the case of a slave and brute is in most respects parallel; and where they differ, the state of the brute is to be preferred. The brute him to death. may steal or rob, to supply his hunger; the law does not condemn him to die for his offence, it only permits his death; but the slave, though in the most starving condition,

Is there any need of arguments to prove, than his master pleases. minister to the ease, luxury, or avarice of another? Has not that other the same right to have him reduced to this state, that he may minister to his interest or pleasure? On what is this right founded? Whence was it derived? Did it come from heaven, from earth, or from hell? Has the great King of heaven, the absolute soverign disposer of all men, given this extraordinary. poser of all men, given this extraordinary ly keep their slaves in ignorance, lest they right to white men over black men?—
Where is the charter? In whose hands is it lodged? Let it be produced, and read, that we may know our privilege.

ly keep their slaves in ignorance, lest they should become too knowing to answer their the population must have increased half a miltion.

In view of such a fact, what Temperance degraded situation. In this case, the law man will not thank God and take courage?

LOUISVILLE, KY. SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1847.

or surrounded with cattle, in our own shapes. the severest persecutions; and may operate We should look upon it to be a fouler, a so as totally to rob multitudes of their reliblacker stain, than that with which the ver. gious privileges, and the rights of conscience. tical suns have tinged the blood of Africa.

If my definition is just, a slave is one When we plead for slavery, we plead for who is bound to spend has life in the service eventful scenes. Think as we may of the tian: the disgrace and ruin of our own nature. of another, to whom he owes nothing, is un. If we are capable of it, we may ever after der no obligation; who is not legally bound doctrines, we must all allow that he was a ple mortal; she is a mysterious, extraordiclaim kindred with the brutes, and renounce to find him victuals, clothes, medicine, or true soldier of the cross, and shrank from nary, angelic being; the flesh of the flesh ture made after the image of Goo, and ac-

(To be Continued.)

countable to him for the maintenance of

without any prospect or hope of redress.

to the will of another free agent of the

When a man, though he can exist, inde-

that his master should answer for him in all

That a slave has the capacities of a free

appears from his situation. That he is ac-

and which, none will be at a loss to judge

Should a master command his slave to

es, to do that, for which the law condemns

things, here and hereafter.

severely chastised.

innocence and purity; but by law reduced to a liableness to be debauched by men, Bombay Times gives us some useful facts concerning India. The British, or British That a slave is made after the image of and East India Company's armies in India, Goo, no Christian will deny: that a slave numbering, on the 1st of January, 1847, is absolutely subjected to be debauched by considerably above 300,000 men, and the men, is so apparent from the nature of yearly amount of military charges for their slavery, that it needs no proof. This is support is stated to exceed \$70,000,000 a evidently the unhappy case of female slaves; year, or more than half the whole public reva number of whom have been remarkable enue. The public debt of India (which is for their chastity and modesty. If their over and above the British national debt, master attempt their chastity, they dare nei- Canada debt, &c.) is four hundred millions ther resist nor complain. If another man of dollars, one fourth of which has been should make the attempt, though resistance incurred within the last ten years. The may not be so dangerous, complaints are gross annual income of India is estimated at equally vain. They cannot be heard in \$125,000,000, and the expenditure at their own defence; their testimony cannot \$135,000,000. Before the Affghan war, be admitted. The injurious person has a the British armies in India numbered 168, of the human species grouning under the galling yoke of bondage. In this time 1 right to be heard, may accuse the innocent 477, exclusive of about 25,000 troops from sufferer of malicious slander, and have her Britain - British regiments. There are thousands of European officers, and their A virtuous woman, and virtuous Africans appointments is a source of effective pano doubt there are, esteems her chastity tronage to men in power in England. In above every other thing; some have pre- a few years, 110,000 men have been added ferred it even to their lives: then forcibly to to the East India Company's army, being deprive her of this, is treating her with the about as many as the whole British military greatest injustice. Therefore, since law forces upheld elsewhere. Seven hundred leaves the chastity of a female slave entirely British officers have been appointed to nafills my soul with anguish. I in the power of her master, and greatly in tive regiments since 1837. The Bombay the power of others, it permits the injustice. Times considers that the forces in India are Heaven: I believe that if I should not exert it provides no remedy; it refuses to redress courageous and well disciplined, but its facts this insufferable grievance; it denies even do not indicate that India is well governed. It is asserted that the reasons why India From our definition it will follow, that a does not supply England with Cotton are, slave is a free moral agent legally deprived the distance, the want of carriage and its of free agency, and obliged to act according expense, the want of roads for carts, and

CHILD-LIKE .- I am glad the world is full of children. To me, earth, with all its citing method of the preachers; but an charms, were a gloomy waste without them. English mob has never shown any great will of that other; and therefore he is de I love to feel as a child. There is no so horror of bad rhetoric or of over much ve. 000. just, with only this one exception, that the law does not leave the life and the limbs of law does not leave the life and the limbs of lace in affliction so sweet as the sympathy hemence. It was the conversion of their never so happy, and the gentle spirit of huinconsistency in the legislature. They manity never breathes so freshly and cheer- conniving at the outrage of the rabble. have been consistent, that he should not be ded by a company of affectionate, merry accountable for any of his actions; but children.

the want of a great artery like a railway.

same species: and yet he is accountable to The growers are too poor to send their cot-

of North America, containing a larger area of one of them cried out,- Why, they prehe is, in many instances, deprived by law cultivated land and hospitable climate than any offender to a state of slavery, it will be of the exercise of these powers, evidently country that has previously existed. Ancient and modern Empires sink into insignificance when compared with it. The United States of The magistrate asked if they had done nothing countable to his Maker for his conduct, America contain 2,200,000 square miles over else. 'Yes sir,' said an old man, they will be allowed by those, who do not be a half million more than Europe, if we except lieve that human legislatures are omnipo. Russia. Their greatest length is 3000 miles; tent, and can free men from their allegiance their greatest breadth 1700 miles.

They have a frontier line of 10,000 miles; a had such a tongue! And now she is quiet sea coast of 3600 miles, and an inland lake coast as a lamb. 'Carry them back, carry them

The principles of conjugal love and of 1200 miles. The rivers in the United States are the largest tight to enjoy that property he acquires by an honest industry, so has another. If I by force take that from another which he by force take that from another which he by force take that from another, which he finger of Goo; they are the laws of heaven: Rhine. The Hudson, entirely within a single nube. The Ohio is 600 miles longer than the State, is navigable 120 miles above its mouth far-

The State of Virginia has an area of 70,000 never relinquished his claim, I am certainly then of nusband and whe, or parties authority, and England. The State of Ohio, 40,000 square child, are formed by divine authority, and England. The State of Ohio, 40,000 square gulty of injustice and Tobbery; and when founded on the laws of nature. But it is miles, or one-fourth more than the whole of

it is himself, it is the greatest injustice. I of a needy creditor, to break these tender Atlantic outlet of a river, canal, and lake naviinjure him much more, than if I robbed him connections, and forever to separate these gation of about 3000 miles, or the distance from it that this book has achieved such marvel

case, it does not belong to him to prove a negative, but to me to prove that such for negative the negative that the such for negative the negative that t ferture has been made; because, if it has not, he is certainly still the proprietor. All has been inade; because, it it has plead; may plead with tears; their hearts Constantinople. To go from London to Constantinople, which is certainly still the proprietor. All may break; but all in vain. The laws of Entire continent of Figure 2. Europe, and through most of its principal king- ated for families that blessed thing, a chris-

nature are violated, the tender ties are dis-The great proportion of the whole extent of tian home—and caused its other triumph, solved, a final separation takes place, and the duties of these relations can no longer the territory of the United States, is uncultivated. by causing benevolent institutions, open and The population of the country, as rapidly as it expansive, to spring up as with the wand of increases, would not occupy all the public donor relinquished it. Now unless his master husband and wives, parents and children; this startling fact, there are among us men claiming to be statesmen, who wish to anticipate the sion obey it? What other engine of social the law disables them, it puts it altogether future and occupy by conquest, at the expense improvement has operated so long, and yet of blood and treasure, that territory which is as In these cases, it is evident that the laws certain to fall into our possession by the natural ourse of events, as that the sun's rising marks the beginning of day. So vast, indeed, is the been tried and failed; many codes of juris territory of the United States, already, that it prudence have arisen, and run their course. takes no ordinary mind to comprehend its extent, and few indeed can calculate its resources; and the most comprehensive intellect cannot, him his liberty, and a capacity of acquiring and possessing more property; but when I denrice him of his liberty. I also denrice him of his liberty and a capacity of acquiring slave. Though the divine law has joined them as under them together, you may put them assurder and power to be accorded to the American give a faint glimmering of the fature wealth this book is still going about doing goodand power to be accorded to the American people-not by the force of arms, but simply We take the above from the Salem Gazette.

Statistics of Spirit drinking in Great Brital

In an English exchange, lately, we observed curious official document in relation to the annual consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom. We were hardly prepared for the facts disclosed by some of the table During the five years ending in 1804, the average consumption was as follows: steal or rob, and he should presume to dis-

and freinnd.

England. Scotland. Ireland. Total. Gal's 7,794,670 1,838,627 3,583,051 13,195,753 obey, he is liable to suffer every extremity of punishment, short of death or amputa-The average per head was—for England, near-y 7 pints; Ireland, 534; Scotland, 8. tion, from the hand of his master; at the same time he is liable to a punishment The five years ending in 1845, the average consumption was as follows: equally severe, if not death itself, should be

Gal's 11,446,167 5,991,605 6,302,288 23,739,841 The annual average consumption per head was—for England, 5½ pints; for Ireland, 5¾; for Scotland, considerably more than two gal-He is bound by law, if his master pleasis only a small fraction greater than it was forty of doing evil; and our surprise should be, ions! The total average consumption per head Another consequence of our definition is, that a slave, being a free moral agent, and years ago. But it will be remarked, that while an accountable creature, is a capable sub-Temperance has rather increased in England dare not do either, on penalty of death or some severe punishment.

Is there any need of the means of instruction in the doctrines and duties of morality any farther than three times as much as the Irish! ject of religion and morality; but deprived and Ireland, there has been a lamentable increase

annum of consumption during the five years closing with 1845, was only 6,303,228, although

"The period of Wesley's noted public CHATEAUBRIAND, in his eloquent work ministry is before us, -a subject of intense entitled "Genie du Christianisme," has this

wisdow of his system or the truth of his "The wife of the Christian is not a sim-

our own superior dignity. From our defi-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear, that a slave is a crea-nition it will appear it will appear it will appear it will be preservation of health; on the modes of his conduct in the midst of mobs that sought his life; and no scenes in the progress of his body, is incomplete without his wife; schools in different places, and embraced also various other topics of advice and instruction. Christianity are more touching than some he has strength, she has beauty; he labors that may be chosen from his career of itin- in the fields, he does not understand the de- Composition. The whole course occupied four erancy. He never quailed before the most infuriated meb, and almost always lulled the storm to rest. Upon these transactions tails of domestic life, but his companion prepares the repast, and her smiles sweeten existence. He has his crosses, and the partness, destined to Detroit, Michigan—Milwaukte, erancy. He never quailed before the most tails of domestic life, but his companion weeks; at the close of which time, the Teachers Southey is more elequent in the preacher's ner of his couch is there to soften them; his praise than even Moore or Watson.

ner of his couch is there to soften them; his days may be sad and troubled, but in the lows. At each of these places, Gov. Shade had aise than even Moore or Watson.

"In one case, when the house was beset chaste arms of his wife he finds comfort the Teachers on their arrival, and provided them with schools. One of the Teachers had gone to by a great crowd, who cried out for him, and repose. Without woman, man would with schools. One of the Teachers had gone to and declared that they would have him,—
Bring out the minister, we will have the spreads around him the flowers of existence,

Bring out the minister, we will have the spreads around him the flowers of existence,

Teachers was much greater than the supply sent. Returns have been received, giving very sent. friends to invite the captain of the mob into jestic oak with their odoriferous garlands. the house. The fellow came, and was so Finally, the pair live united, and in death worked upon-whether soothed or awed- are not separable; in the dust they lay side ence of these Teachers have awakened new in as to seem an entirely different person; and by side, and their souls are reunited beyond

by the charm of Wesley's address, two or the limits of the tomb." THE SABBATH IN LONDON.—At a pub-lic meeting recently held in England, it was the mob. The civ now was very unlike stated, that out of a population of more than two millions, there was an attendance and self-denying Teachers The foundations of the former one: - The gentleman is an than two millions, there was an attendance honest gentleman, and they that seek for of four hundred thousand persons on the great and teeming States, and a field of usefulservices of the Sabbath, in the churches and chapels of all denominations! If inquiry was made as to the occupation of the sacrifices, but the reward is sure in the cucles blessings of thousands of children who are est, the crowded state of steam vessels. railway carriages, public houses, tea garing voice of his, began to pray. The man dens, club and gaming houses would furnish a reply.'

> Benevolent Efforts .- Every year shows an increasing amount contributed to remove the ignorance and wretchedness ployment, with compensations which shall for which afflict the human family, and especially to spread the Gospel with its civilizing, enlightening, and elevating influences, broughout the world.

The contributions of the Free Church of Scotland, for religious and benevolent obects, notwithstanding the peculiarly trying ircumstances of a large portion of their people, amounted during the year ending March 31, 1847, to upwards of \$1,590.

law does not leave the life and the limbs of the slave entirely in the master's power: and from it may be inferred several melanand from it may be inferred several melananegative from it may be inferred several melanand from it may be there was contributed in New York State ought farther to have enacted, in order to ingly into my heart, as when I am surroun. Wesley tells a curious story of the arrest of \$15,258; in South Carolinia \$6,510; and in Massachusetts \$5,208.

> The contributions to the American board, ly put into a wagon, and dragged to the as reported in the Missionary Herald, from justice's. Their accusers were asked to the 1st of last August to June 30th, amounstate the ground of their complaint, and

seemed at this to be struck dumb. At last, ted to \$187,589. The contributions to the Baptist board,

hend to be better than other people; and besides, they pray from morning till night." were 824,170. Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., of Boston, pledged some time since, through Rev. Reeder Smith, the sum of \$10,000, on conhave convarted my wife, an't please your dition that \$10,000 more should be added worship. Till she went among them, she Wisconsin, to be under the control of the back,' said the magistrate, and let them con-Methodist Episcopal church. From Wi

to it, in lands or otherwise, for the purpose of founding an institution of learning in consin papers which we have seen, say Zion's Herald, we learn that the Legisl ture has given a charter for the institution It has been located most eligibly, and the Rev. Mr. Smith has returned to the East to consummate the arrangement with th munificent founder, the conditional \$10,00 mind and on the social system, than all the having been secured.

Trust not the Morrow.

other books put together? Whence comes Pity it is that we cannot bring ourselves to believe, what is so fatally true, that we shall feel the same indisposition to be virtuous and deny our lusts to-morrow that we feel to-day, and the succeeding day as tonorrow, and ten years hence as now. It s ever to-morrow, and to-morrow, and tonorrow, or, on my next birth day, or the beginning of the next year; and when those days come, there is the same backwardness in the soul to do this great and pressing work, affair." "Madam," replied he, "I conand it is again deferred. "Now is the acepted time and the day of salvation." The true Christain knows not of to-morrow. lost none of its virtue? Since it appeared, He does not acknowledge it in his callendar and good purposes, the doomsday of the societies in the world. soul, and he adjures it." and expired. Empire after empire has been

Let us not count on to-morrow, nor rely ipon its opportunities. Its offers, like those of a false friend, are fair, exceeding fair but they are treacherous, and will fail us in our need. The work of religion, if it ever begin, begins to-day-never on the mor-

FRESH AIR.—Horace Mann has well wound and a trickle of blood, will confine monstrate the excellency of the power to be their children like convicts, and compel rent term of the Circuit Court of the United them, month after month, to breathe quanti- States, before Judges McLean and Leavitt, at ties of poison. It would less impair the Columbus. mental and physical constitutions of our children, gradually to draw an ounce of blood from their veins, during the same length of time, than to send them to breathe, for six hours in a day, the lifeless and poisoned air of some of our school rooms. Let any man, who votes for confining children in small rooms and keeping them on stagnant air, try the experiment of breathing his own breath only four times over; and, if medical aid be not at hand, the children will never be endangered by his vote afterwards.

"MUST BE MENDED."-It was a whimpled among them do not indulge themselves sical plan, that of my dear old grandmother. more frequently. The number of negroes If ever she found a hole in a towel or table han three times as much as the Irish! belonging to Sunbury Baptist Church, as cloth, she pinned it up, with label appended, In these tables, no account, of course, is taken far as our returns go, is one hundred and "must be mended," and it was then comthat it is in a high degree unjust and cruel, to reduce one human creature to such an abject wretched state as this, that he may abject wretched state as this in the power of the master to despend to the number to North Newport by never to be thence removed so long as the foundation of the script.

It is in the power of the master to despend to the number to North Newport by never to be thence removed so long as the foundation of the script. The number to North Newport by never to be thence removed so long as the foundation of the script. three: the number to Midway Congrega- my grandmother lived. Now, it occurs to Mitcheli testified that as he went to the house tional Church, three hundred and seventyseven: to Pleasant Grove Presbyterian Church, thirty-one: to Hinesville and Mount Olivet Methodist Churches, twenty-one: to Church, thirty-one: to Hinesville and Mount Olivet Methodist Churches, twenty-one: to Church of the could see her; that Parish replied she was; that he sides my old grandmother is towels and table.

Mitcheli testified that as he went to the house right of reclamation and event of the law, he was in the house; that Parish replied she was; that he sides my old grandmother is towels and table.

Olivet Methodist Churches, twenty-one: to ly 1½ gallon; but the great Temperance movement under Father Matthew checked the evil. South Newport and Darien Baptist ChurchSouth South Newport and Darien Baptist Churchfailing which "must be mended." Let us failing, which "must be mended." Let us would see whether she wished, telling him that es, M'Intosh County, four : to Bryan County Baptist Church, two: making a grand total of one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine. The entire negro population of our district by the tax returns of 1844, was four district by the tax returns of 1844, was four mended.—People's Journal.

Female Teachers for the West. Board of National Popular Education. The Board of National Popular Education

That course consisted of lectures on the de-

In several of these States the demand for favorable accounts of the kindness manifested towards the Teachers, and their flattering presterest and exertions for this cause, wherever the have gone. The result will probably be, that a much larger number will be demanded this fail. The friends of education at the West are maready to perish.

To Teachers who may be willing to enter this field of labor, the Board of National Popular Education will furnish a gratuitous preparatory training, and the mesus of defraying their traveiling expenses to the places of their destina tion; and will also secure the necessary arrange ments at the West for their reception and em nish them a respectable support. In return, i is expected that the Teachers will continue is the employment for at least two years, and that the travelling expenses advanced to them will be refunded, to aid others, in cases in which such income may be secured as shall furnish the abili ty to do it.

Applications are invited from ladies wishing to be employed. They will please address Mis C. E. Brecher, (post-pail) at Brattleborough t., at some time between the 10th and 25th of August, stating in what branches they arqualified to teach, and their views and motives in eeking the employment; and transmitting tes-The Protestant Episcopal churches in the timonials from their Clergymen or Teachers, in character. It is hoped that those who are aske. to furnish testimonials, will beer in mind that good common sense and discret on are indispensable. All who will prepare themselves for exing, will secure some important advantages by thus gaining time for other things.

The first class was made up of Teachers from fire of our largest Evangelical denominations, and the Committees employed in locating them are constituted in the same manner. It is hope from April 1st to June 30th, (three months,) are constituted in the same income and th from all these denominations.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.-We copy the following from the National Intelligencer of the

12th inst. The facts, in regard to military and naval appropriations, made since the commencement of the Mexican war, as is shown by the appropria-

| he | tion laws, are as follows: | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------|---|
| | Appropriations of the last Session. | | |
| 18 | For support of the army and volunteers For support of the eavy For concluding peace with Mexico | 9.767 956 | 1 |
| a. n. | Appropriations at the previous | \$14,456,419 Nession. | - |
| ne | For prosecution of existing war- | \$ 0,000,000 | 6 |
| st | For support of the army | 6,473,002 | 6 |
| | For volunteers and other troops | 11,950,350 | 1 |
| ie | For support of the navy | 7,449,713 | 3 |
| 10 | For regiment of mounted riflemen | 81.300 | |
| n) | For sappers, miners, and pontoniers - | 25,000 | |
| | | | |

War appropriations since the war began. The appropriations for the same objects at the

next session of Congress, should the war continue, will exceed rather than fall short of In the most fortunate event, the triumphs of the battle-field are truly deplorable. French lady once said to the Duke of Wel lington, "a great victory must be a glorious ceive it to be the most deplorable catastro-

phe that can possibly happen, except a great defeat." The experience of one man. who had been witness to so much bloodshed. of time. It is the grave of holy resolves is worth all the preachings of all the peace Deep, then, must be the responsibility to

God, to mankind, and to history, of that Government which, either upon slight provo eation or for the sake of adding to its territories, or for any other than a most controlling reason, plunges a people into this fearful state.-Richmond Whig.

Important Decision-Fugitive Siaves. To the Editors of the Examiner:

GENTLEMEN:-I send von a correct copy said-"People, who shudder at a flesh the report furnished to the Morning Herald of the case of Driskell v. Parish, tried at the cur-

The suit was an action of debt prosecuted by Peter Driskell against Francis D. Parish, to recover several penalties for harboring several fagitive servants and resisting their master in reaking them under the notorious act of 179 1 .-Driskell is a slaveholder of Mason county, Kentucky. Parish is a lawyer of consi lerable disinction and high personal character, from Sau-

dusky, in this Sta It appeared from the evidence that a woman named Jane Garrison, and her five children, the youngest four years old, all held as slaves by Driskell, escaped, in October, 1844, from hi-service, and crossed the river into Ohio. They made their way to Sandusky, and two of the boys went to service in different fami ies, while he woman went to live with Mr. Parish as a child. Some weeks after the woman com-menced her service at Mr. Parish's, two men, Charles S. Michell and A. J. Driskell, arrived in Sandusky in pursuit. They arrested the two boys, and afterwards went to Mr. Parish's house

by Parish; that Parish went into the house and brought her to the door; that when she saw him Nathaniel McLean, of Warren county, John

Parish enquired, by what authority !-- that he answered, by authority of his letter of attor-uey; that Parish replied that would not do, be propose to collect a second class of Teachers to be sent out this fall. It is intended that they shall go through a course of preparation similar to that pursued by the Teachers sent out last and followed them in, shutting the door upon Mitchell and Driskell, who were left stateling upon the pavement.
Upon cross examination, Mitchell denied that

anything was said at this time as to a fair tri !, or that he had made in the Court House at Sandusky any different statement as to the transc-

It appeared from the statements of this witness, that upon the seizure of the boys by Mitchell and Driskell, suits for assault and battery had been commenced against them for that act, which however were discontinued; that they were also arrested on a charge of riot, and required to find bail for their appearance; and act, was not produced, and there being no sufficient evidence of loss, its contents were not al-Young Driskell's statement, in the particu-

ars of demand of permission to arrest on the premises of Parish, and his refusal of that peresion, supported that of Mitchell, but ciffered from him in several other particulars. He dil not remember that the boy was brought to the nor; he did remember that something was that Parish pushed by physical strength the woun and child into his house at the close of the onversation. Young Driskell also stated that ne had been sent by his father to assist Mitchell a re-capturing the slaves.

Surah Gustin, a witness examined for the dendint, but whose testimony was read by the laintiff, deposed that she was in the house when Parish came in to ask June to go to the coor; that Jane went unwillingly at the request of Parish ; that witness heard part of the conver-ation ; that she heard Parish say they could not take June without lawful authority, but she neard no angry words pass nothing which was not pleasant and amicable.

After this testimony, the defendant's counsel loved to overrule the evidence, claiming, prot, hat as the power of attorney was not proved, here was no competent evidence of squacy, and of course there was no proof of obstruction to he plaintiff; secondly, that the case made cil not amount to harboring or concealment within he purview of the act of Congress. This moion was argued by Messrs. Au rews & Chase, for the defendant, and by Mr. Stanberry, for the

Junge M'Lean intimuted his opinion that anhorny could not be conferred by a master on an gent to pursue a figive servant into another state and arrest him there, otherwise then by writing; such authority being in the nature of rocess; but he all not decide this point. He neld, however, that in order to make a case of obstruction, there must be proof that the plateiff or his duly authorized agents were attempting to arrest, and that they were obstructes in such attempt: that, in this case, as the agent professed to act under a power of attorney, it just be produced, or its less must be shown and is contents proved; that as neither of these things had been done, the case stood without any competent proof of agency, and the charge of obstruction must consequently f.il. In reamination in Cutter's Physiology before com- gard to the charge of harboring, the Jucge held hat the presence or pursuit of the master or his igent asserting and endeavoring to enforce a taim was not necessary to constitute the offence. It was enough if the defaudant, knowing, from whatever source, that the person employed by him was a fugitive from labor, dil my act intended and calculated to clude the vigiance of the master and defeat his efforts to reover the servant. There was some evidence ending to establish such ficts as would make a ase of harboring, and he would therefore pernit the case to go to the Jury.

The defendant, thereupon, proceeded to exucas S. Barber, and A. W. Headry; all intelgent gentlemen or high character and stancing

Mr. Barber stated that he was present at the ourt House, at Sanin-ky, at one of the invesigations growing out of the seizure of the boys, when the defendant made a detailed statement of the facts which transpired in front of his house; that the witness, Mitchell, was present and being requested to confirm or contraciet it, corrected the statement where he thought it insccurate and fully assented to its truth when so corrected; and then went on to make his own corresponding statement of the transaction, in \$35,36,645 %, which he never claimed that he made any demand of permission to arrest the woman; or hat any thing was said about "judicial authori-"or that Parish directed the woman and child to go back into the house and shut the our on him; but admitted that Parish said he oly wanted to secure to the woman and her hild a fair trial, and would offer no resistance to the execution of the law. Mr. Barber further stated that after the boys were discharged on labeas corpus, he came cown to Columbus in the stage with the witness, Mitchell, who said that he had nothing to complain of in the treatment of Mr. Parish toward him; that he manifisted considerable zeal as an abolitionist, but he had discovered nothing in his conduct not conscientions and correct.

Mr. Beecher stated that he was present at the statement of Parish referred to by Mr. Barber. tiest his attention was particularly drawn to it, and his momory of it was distinct. He then deiled the particulars of the statement, and of Mitchell's admissions, supporting Mr. Barber at very point. He stated further, that the statement was repeated one or two days after, and hat Mitchell again fully assented to it.

Mr. Hendry said he was present when Mr. 'arish made a statement of what occurred beare his door, and that Mitchell assented to it, out he could not recollect the particulars of it. The defendant having close! his testimony-Mitchell was recalled, who denied in general naving made any such admissions, or that say tatements were made of transactions at Parish ouse to which he assented, but, upon crossexamination, he made several statements at variance with the general denials. The case was argued to the Jury by Mr.

Stanberry, for the plaintiff, and by Judge Lane and Mr. Chase, for the defendant. The charge was delivered by Julge McLEAN. He held that the plaintiff could at most recover out one penalty for the same act of harboring. hough more than one person might be har-nored. He held, siso, that proof of notice to the party charged, that the person hurbored was fuglive from labor, was judi pensable to the laintiff's right to recover ; and that in alcition to proof of such notice, there must be proof hat the defentant totanded to shelter or withiraw the servant from the pursuit of the mast r. in I thereby defast his efforts to reclaim the fugitive: but that such proof, if made, could not se overcome by proof on the part of the definmut, that he howestly bettered that the law wat-

ranted him in his acts. If, for example, the defendant believed that he could not be made liable unless the claiment or als attorney should produce a ju feel warrant to take the fugitive, such belief would not prohouse servant, taking with her the younges: teet him, for no such judicid we rant was necessary. It was necessary that the porice sixual oring home kan eledge to the def udent that the persons harbore , were fagitives from labor. If the defendant has such knowledge, no matter whence derived, and intended to defaat the master's right, that was sufficient. The inten-tion of the defoudant must be gathered from his act of Congress.

The jury, after being out several hours, carre into Court and announced that they were unable to agree. The Court directed them to return to their room and make another effort, but, after further consideration, being still unable to agree, they were discharged.

that we may know our privilege.

Thus reducing men is an indignity, degradation to our own nature. Had we not lost a true sense of its worth and dignity, we should blush to see our houses filled.

The purposes, and to rest easy in their the purposes, and to rest easy in their the man dignity, a degradation to our own nature. Had we not lost a true sense of its worth and dignity, we should blush to see our houses filled.

The purposes, and to rest easy in their the lost a true sense of its worth and dignity, we should blush to see our houses filled.

The purposes, and to rest easy in their the deer; that when she saw him and two hundred and twelve. The degraded situation. In this case, the law operates so as to answer an end directly oposed to the proper end of all law. It is possed to the proper end of all law. It is possed to the proper end of all law. It is possed to the proper end of all law. It is possed to the proper end of their existence. The degraded situation. In this case, the law operates so as to answer an end directly oposed to the proper end of all law. It is possed to the proper end of all law. It is possed to the proper end of all law. It is possed to the proper end of their existence is about one-fourth of the whole number. A very large proportion indeed, and a man true laborar. I care that I set get that I were sense of other has not been taught to say, Though he slay has not been taught to say, Though he slay has not been to the degraded situation. In this case, the law operates so as to answer an end directly operated. Never and two hundred and twelve. The same have been the degraded situation. In this case, the law operates will not thank God and take courage?

What a glorious world this would be if all the labar operations of washington. A very large proportion indeed, and a man has not been true the structure. The court is an indignity, with Sakewara and two hundred a